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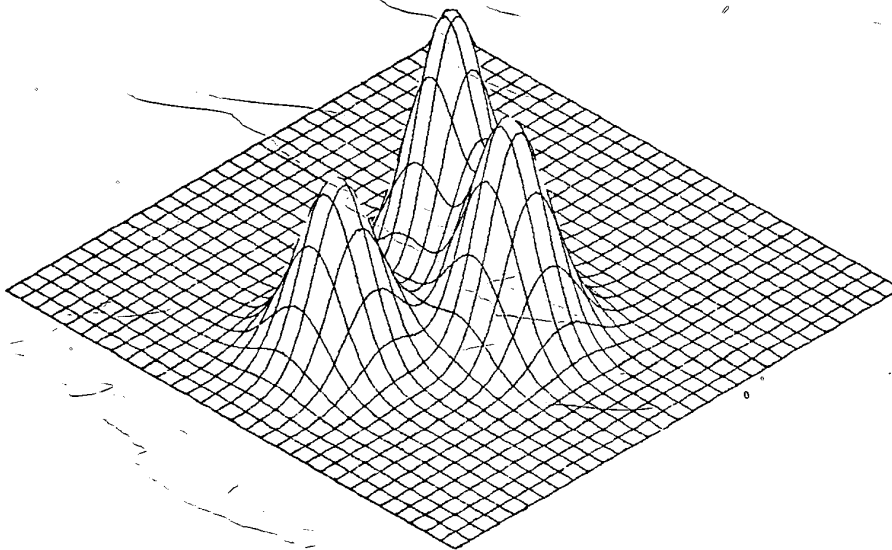
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**Directorate of Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency**

April 1986

**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
INDICATORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES**

Analytic Support Paper

**Prepared for
Philippine Task Force
and
Office of East Asian Analysis**

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**SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
INDICATORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES****ABSTRACT**

The statistical information about the Philippines presented in this report depicts important aspects of the current social and economic situation and displays underlying historical trends. There are four major categories of information: social and demographic issues, the economy, subjective indicators of governmental stability

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By
examining these indicators, either individually or in combination, analysts can identify the forces underlying the current changes in the Philippines. Furthermore, these data will assist in projecting future developments in that country.

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The data presented here indicate that:

- The Philippines will experience a substantial rise in population by the end of the century, due mainly to a higher birth rate since World War II. If current demographic trends persist, the influx of new people into the work force will far exceed the economy's capacity to employ new workers, exacerbating the already high unemployment rate.
- The economy will be Aquino's major problem for the foreseeable future. With massive foreign debt, a

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decline in the standard of living since 1981, a stagnant agricultural sector, and a distribution of wealth favoring only the privileged few, the new Aquino government is inheriting a set of challenging problems. To sustain economic growth, the Philippines must attract considerable investments from outside.

- A set of subjective indicators provides a means of assessing instability in several countries. The indicators for the Philippines correctly identified some of the key factors in the recent change of government, but the indicator system lacks a method for attaching greater importance to these specific factors. Consequently, the overall impression given by the indicators in late 1985 was that Marcos would continue to hold power, at least in the short run.

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"Great floods have flown from simple sources."

- William Shakespeare
All's Well That Ends Well

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I. INTRODUCTION

Hari Seldon, the great mathematician of Isaac Asimov's Foundation, believed that the future of societies could be predicted accurately by applying the statistical axioms of psycho-history. Although statistical methods in the social sciences are still far from achieving the level of sophistication envisioned by Dr. Seldon, analysis of carefully selected indicators can be extremely revealing. By studying data on the social and economic conditions in the Philippines, it is possible to discern the major forces for change and gain some appreciation for the future direction of the country.

The Philippines has experienced a major political upheaval in the past few months, but the pressures for change which played an important role in ending the Marcos era had been building for a long time. A variety of factors, including a deteriorating economy and popular disillusionment with the Marcos regime, ushered Aquino into power. The statistical information presented here depicts the major social and economic trends which underlie these factors.

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This study focuses on fundamental demographic, social, and economic issues. Consideration of the insurgency and related military problems is reserved for a separate study. Four major categories of data are explored: social and demographic issues, the economy, subjective indicators of governmental stability, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] The information presented under each category is in three parts: text, figures, and tables. For ease of use, all data tables are presented in the four appendices in the order in which they appear in the text.

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Caution should be used in drawing inferences from a cursory examination of the data in this report. The indicators point out serious social and economic problems in the Philippines, suggesting that Aquino faces major challenges if she is to improve the lot of the average Filipino. However, these indicators do not reveal the underlying causes or specify appropriate solutions to these problems. Descriptive statistics, such as those presented here, invite the reader to formulate plausible explanations of how a condition has evolved; but all such inferences must be compared with qualitative information.

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The data used in this report are of uneven quality, in part because some kinds of information are more difficult to collect or to quantify than other kinds and in part because data-collection operations do not always adhere to uniform standards. All data, however collected, are subject to some risk of inaccuracy or error. Even those events for which reporting is mandatory (such as births, deaths, and marriages) may not be fully or accurately reported.

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However, it should be remembered that all statistical data, however obtained, are approximations that contain some degree of uncertainty.

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II. SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES

POPULATION AND THE FAMILY

In examining the quality of life and areas of social concern, it is important to provide a framework for the analysis of specific indicators by inspecting certain background information. Two essential areas of interest in this regard are the size, composition, and distribution of the population of the Philippines, and the factors which lead to change in these components, namely fertility, mortality, and migration.

Despite government efforts to limit the family size, the population growth rate continues to be a concern. The total population size, along with breakdowns for males and females (figure 1, table A-1) indicate that the total Philippine population will grow to over 80 million people by the year 2000, with the numbers of men and women remaining almost equal. A breakdown by age group (figure 2, table A-2) shows a slightly decreasing trend in the two lowest age groups, 0-4 and 5-9, with gradual increasing in most other age categories. The share of population in the 15-24 age group is used by some analysts as a measure of potential social instability. On a regional basis (figure

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FIGURE 1. PHILIPPINE POPULATION: TOTAL POPULATION, MALES, AND FEMALES, 1960-2000

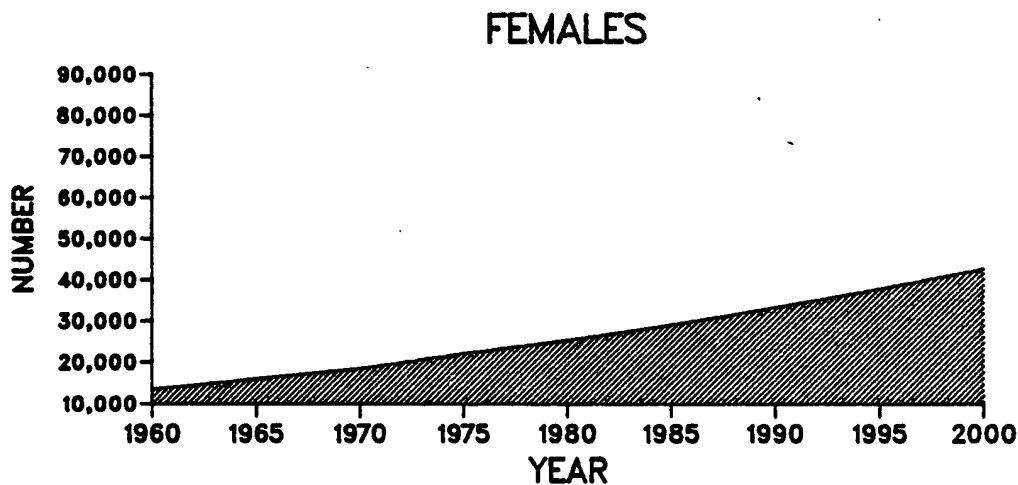
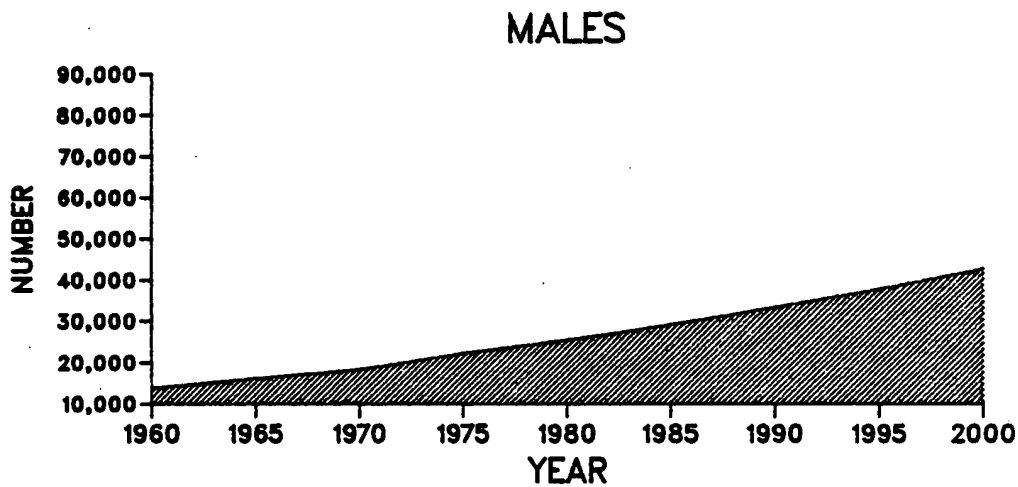
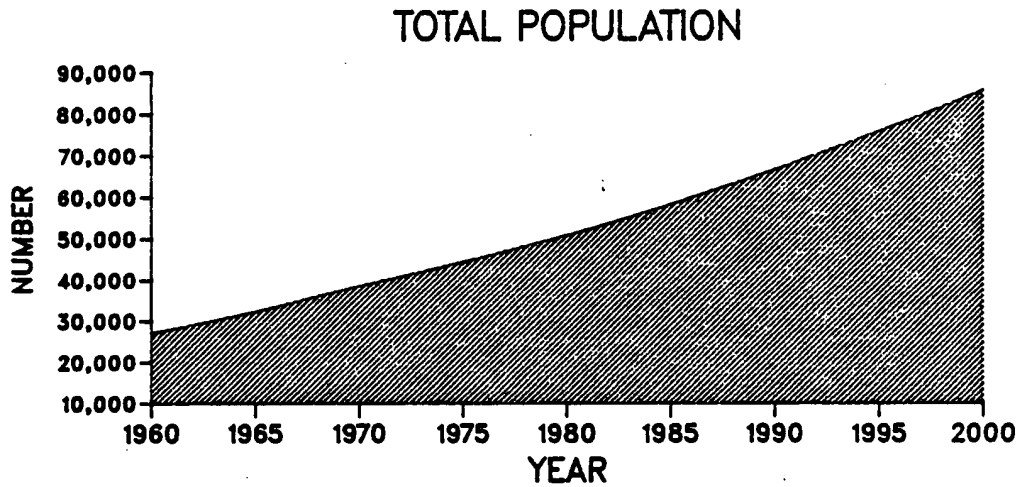
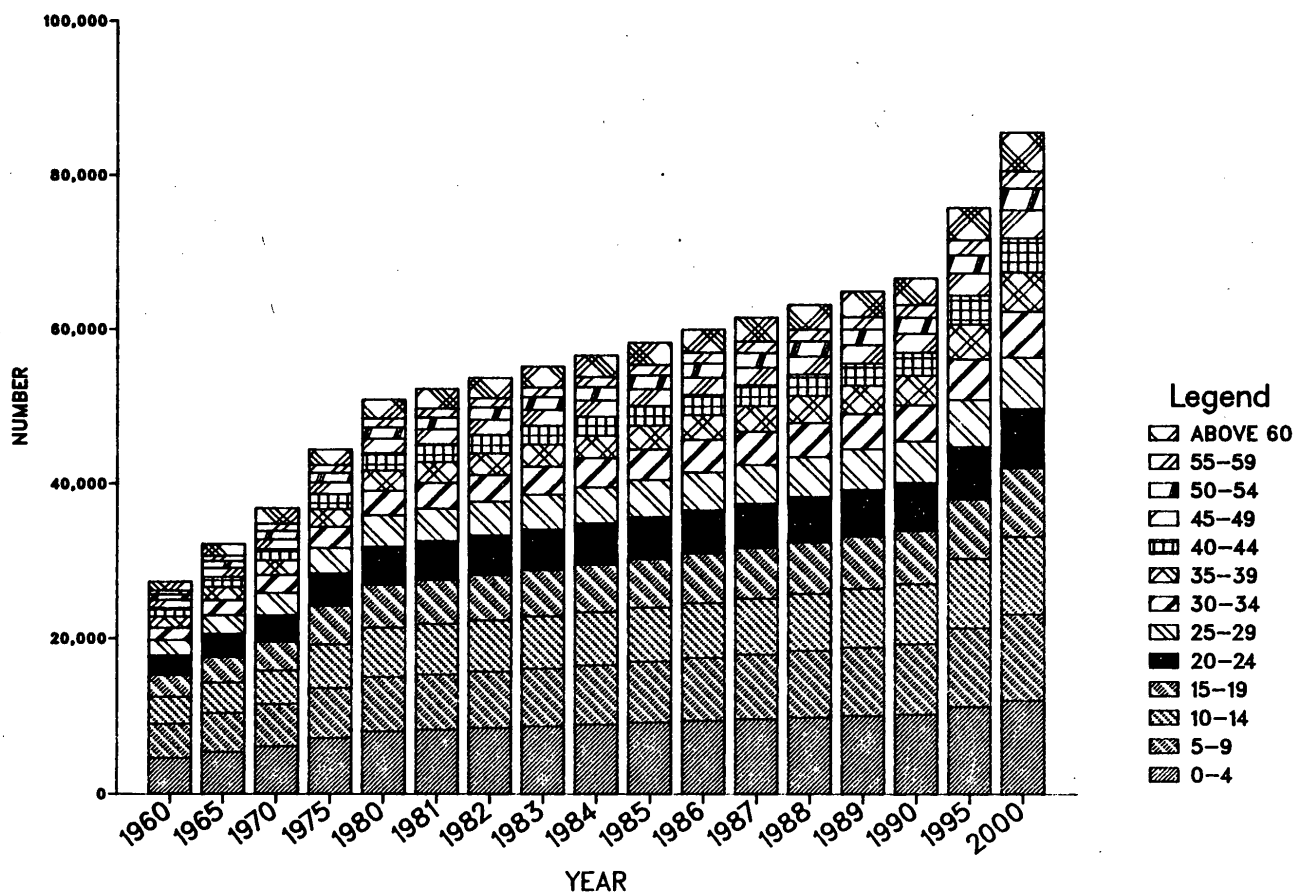


FIGURE 2. PHILIPPINE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1960-2000



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3), the fastest population growth is taking place on Mindanao and in Manila.

Deaths, deaths under one year of age, and maternal deaths (figures 4-5, table A-3) show a fairly constant rate since 1920, with a birth rate that has tripled in that time span.

The total number of marriages may be indicative of the stability of the family unit. The actual number of marriages per year in the Philippines (figure 6, table A-4) increased by almost 30,000 between 1977 and 1982. An increasing number of these marriages were performed in civil rather than religious ceremonies.

EDUCATION

The education system is a major instrument for transmitting knowledge and culture from one generation to the next. It provides the foundation from which the technology to sustain and improve the quality of life is developed and enhanced.

Education in the Philippines, at least up to the latter part of the 19th century, was largely elitist and colonial. With a few exceptions, the schools at that time

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Figure 3
Region Boundaries in the Philippines



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FIGURE 4. LIVE BIRTHS AND TOTAL DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1920-83

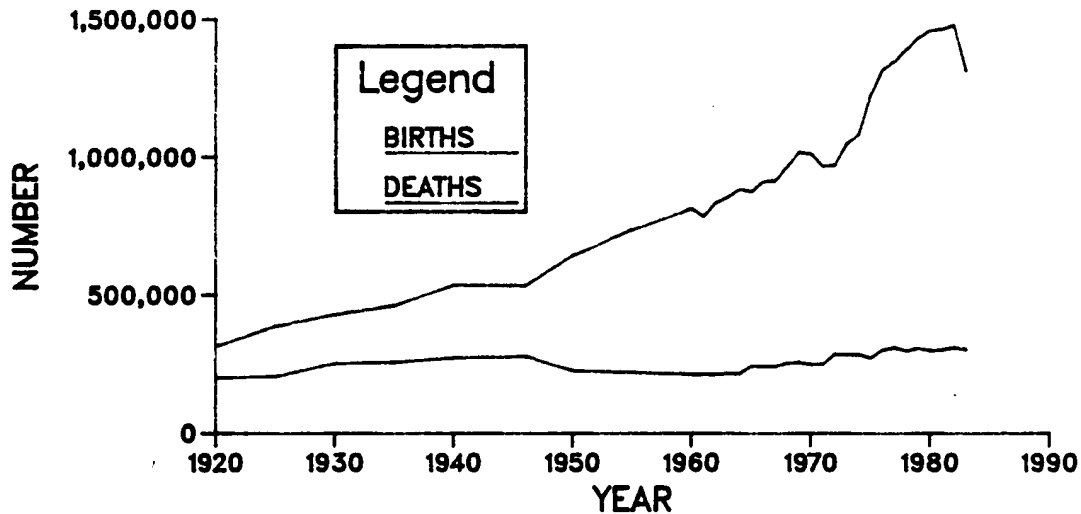
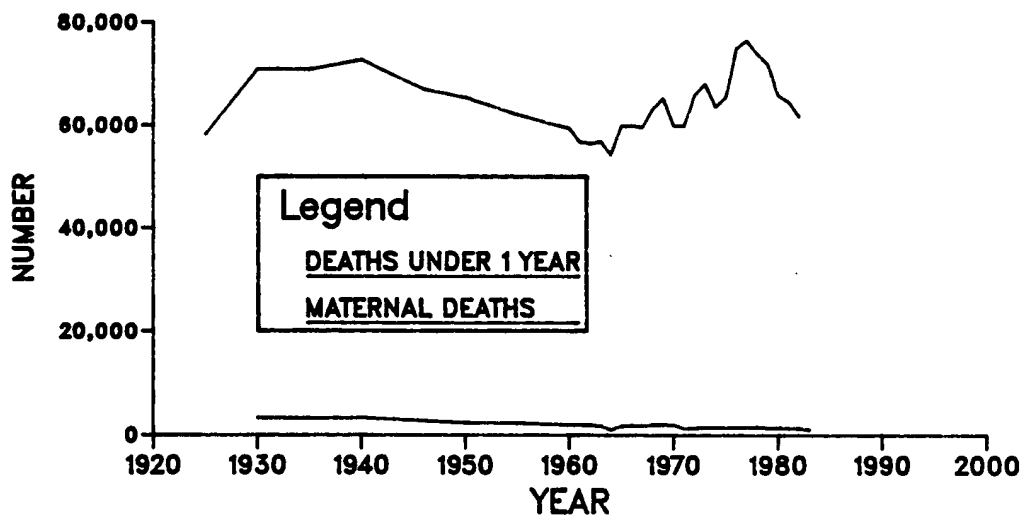


FIGURE 5. DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1925-83



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FIGURE 6. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY TYPE OF CEREMONY IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1977-82

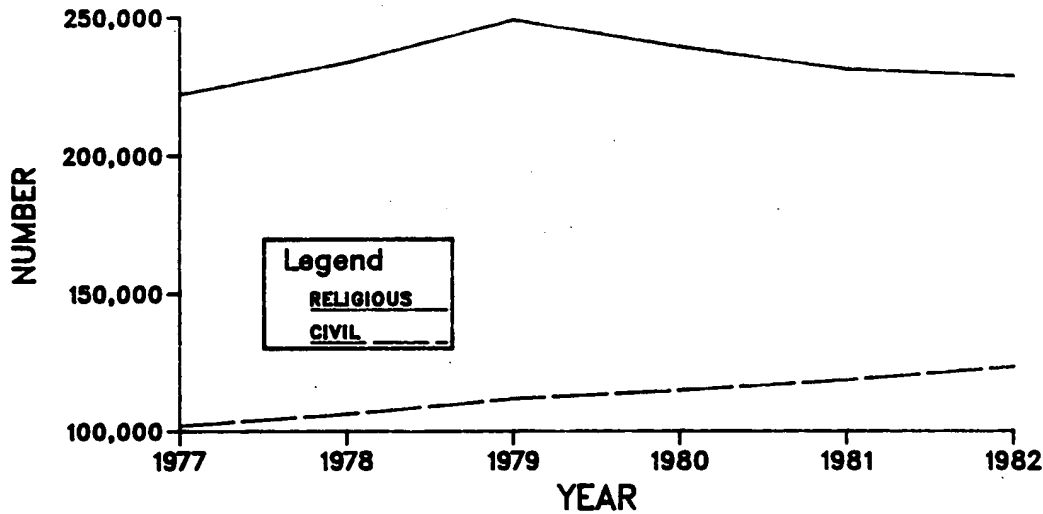
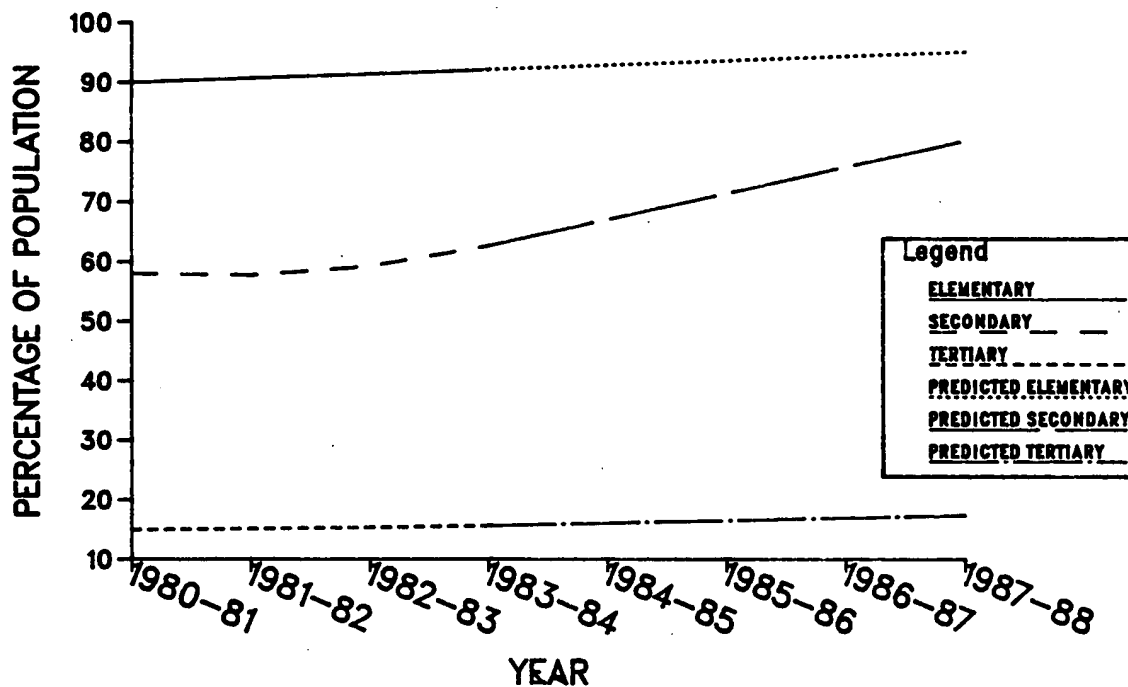


FIGURE 7. LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1980-87



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admitted only the sons of Spanish insulares and local ilustrados.

The present public school system (figure 7, table A-5) is actually a heritage from the early years of the American regime in the Philippines which made education accessible to wider segments of the population. In 1985, approximately 93 percent of the primary school age children were enrolled in primary education. For secondary and collegiate schools, the enrollment ratios were approximately 70 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The percentage of the national budget allocated to culture and sports has decreased dramatically since 1950 (figure 8, table A-6), from almost 35 percent to less than 10 percent in 1985. As economic difficulties increased in the Philippines, it was to be expected that a smaller portion of the budget would go to these activities.

Tourism (figure 9, table A-7) has greatly increased since the 1960s. Apparently efforts in the late 1970s were successful in establishing the Philippines as a major and competitive Asian tourist destination.

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FIGURE 8. CULTURE AND SPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1952-84

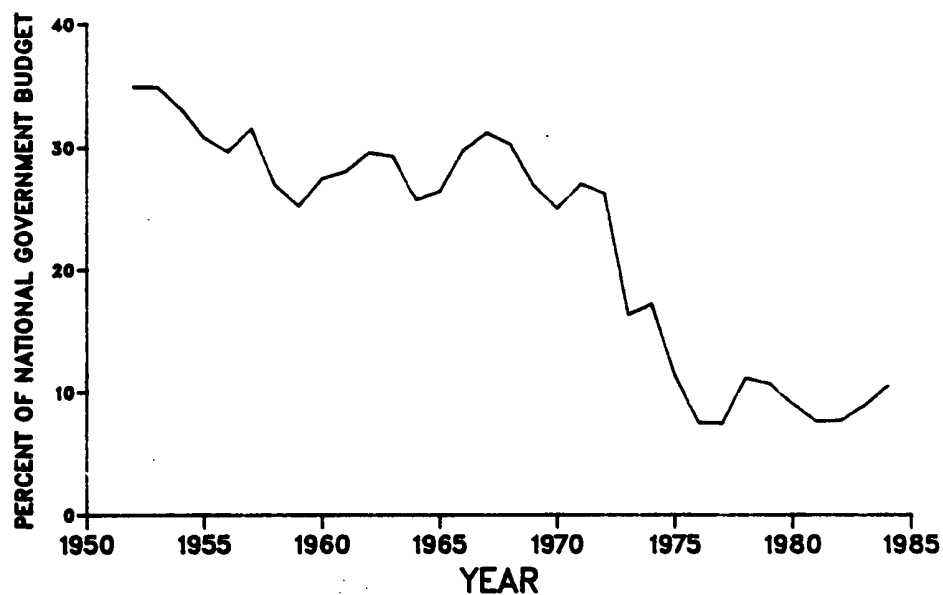
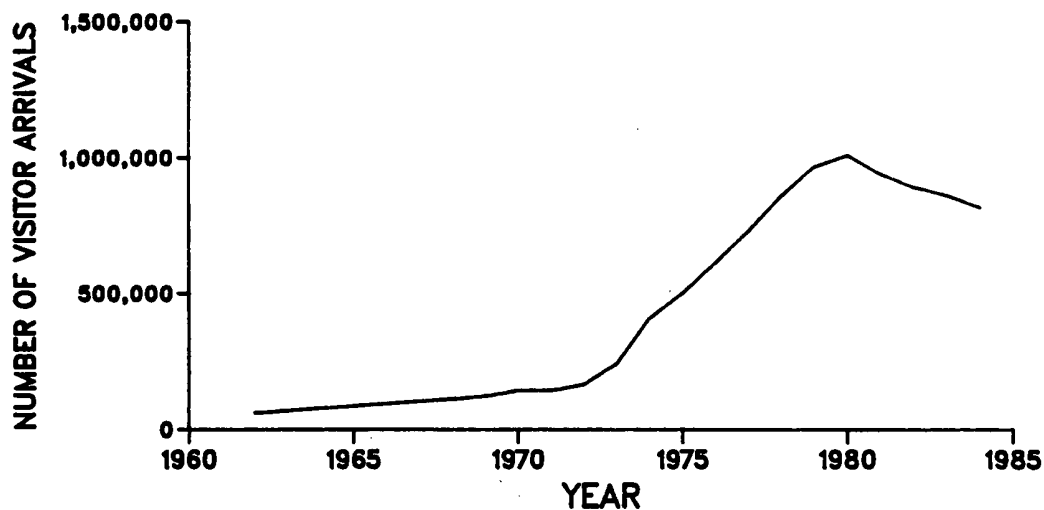


FIGURE 9. TOURISM IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1962-84



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III. THE ECONOMY

The Philippine economy continues to suffer from pervasive unemployment and a serious foreign debt burden. Economic issues are foremost in the minds of most Filipinos, ahead of the governmental reforms, crime, and the insurgency, [REDACTED] The success and continued popularity of the new government will hinge largely on Aquino's ability to address the economy and stimulate real growth over the next few years.

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The economy of the Philippines has been studied extensively, and the Office of East Asian Analysis (OEA) has built an econometric model for the country. This section focuses on some basic economic data, which give a general overview of the economy. By tracking a few key variables, it is possible to assess the broad outlook fairly quickly.

Inflation has been a serious economic problem, with most of the rise in Gross National Product (GNP) in the last 10 years due mainly to rising prices (figure 10, table B-1). In real terms, i.e., constant prices, GNP grew slowly in the early 1980s, but has declined since

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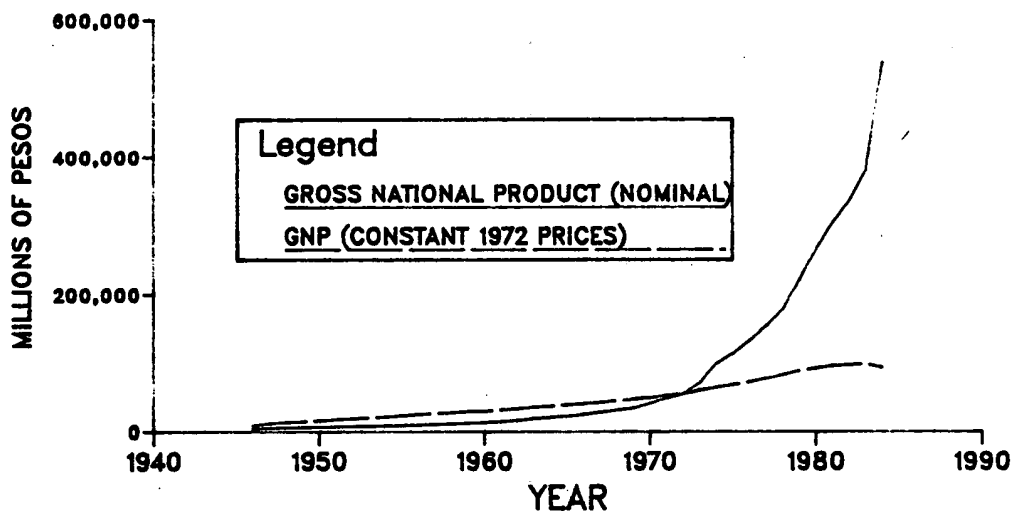
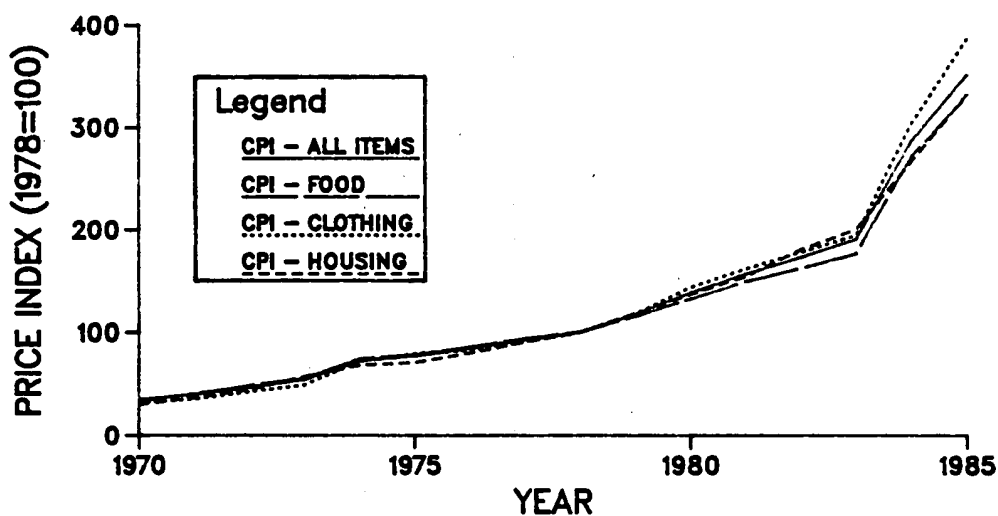
FIGURE 10. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN THE PHILIPPINES
1946-84

FIGURE 11. PHILIPPINE CONSUMER PRICE INDICES, 1970-85



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1984. The Consumer Price Indices demonstrate the sharp rise in prices in recent years (figure 11, table B-2), although recent reports show a moderation of inflation. The decline in the acquisition of new capital suggests that it will be difficult to sustain real growth in the future (figure 12, table B-3).

The burden of a massive foreign debt has placed a serious constraint on the Philippine economy. Foreign debt grew from \$2.1 billion in 1971 to over \$25 billion in 1983. Today the debt is roughly 80 percent of GNP and interest payments alone will exceed a billion dollars a year through the rest of the decade (figure 13 [REDACTED])

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[REDACTED] Imports continue to exceed exports, limiting the country's ability to pay the foreign debt from earnings abroad (figure 14 [REDACTED]) The situation has improved, though, since 1983. How Aquino deals with the debt issue will affect both the availability of new credit and the country's ability to channel earnings into new investments, rather than service on the debt.

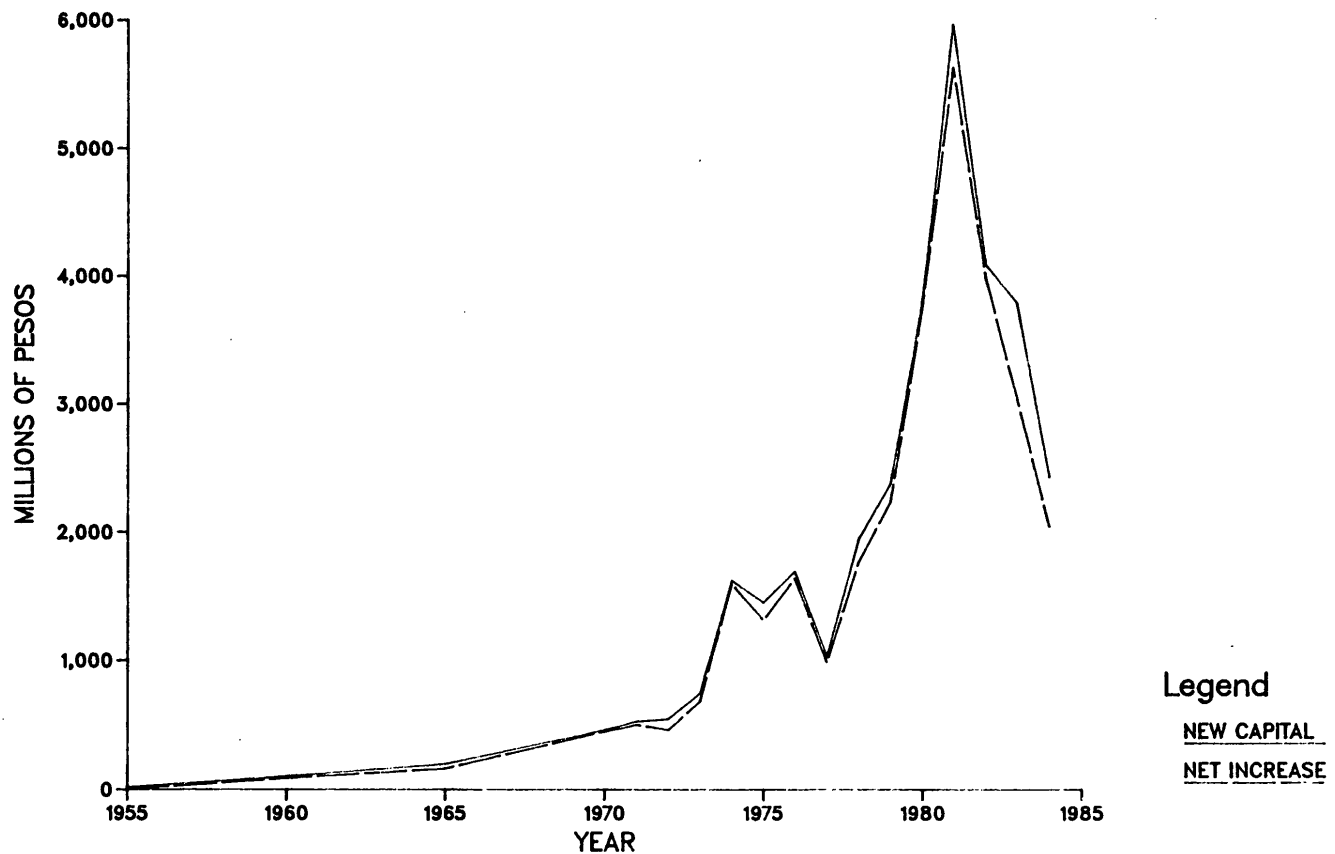
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Discontent among the working class is evident from the rise in labor-related unrest (figure 15, table B-6). Unemployment remains high, although reliable figures are difficult to obtain (table B-7). Even those with jobs

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FIGURE 12. GROWTH IN CAPITAL IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1955-84

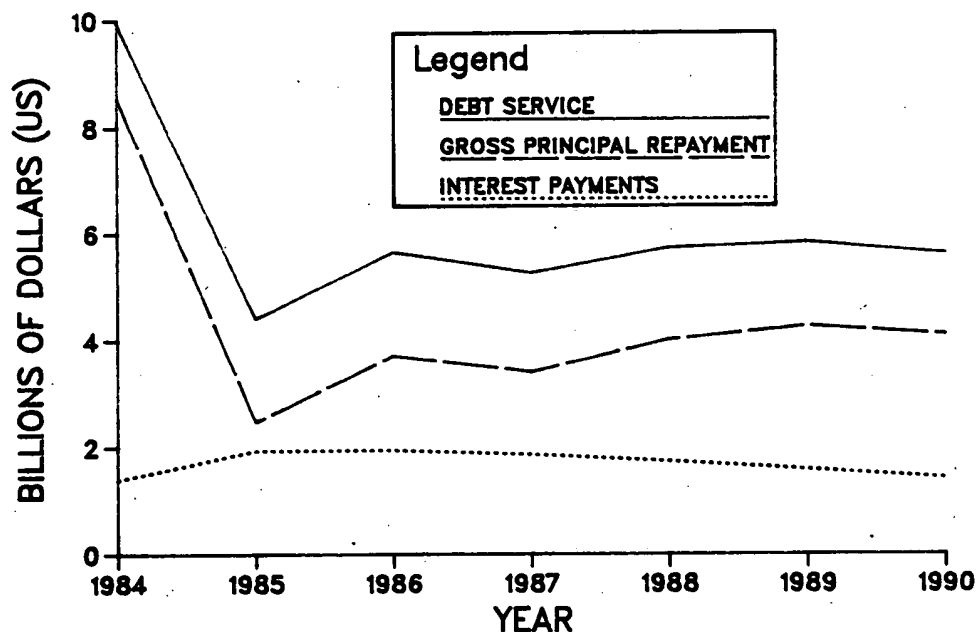


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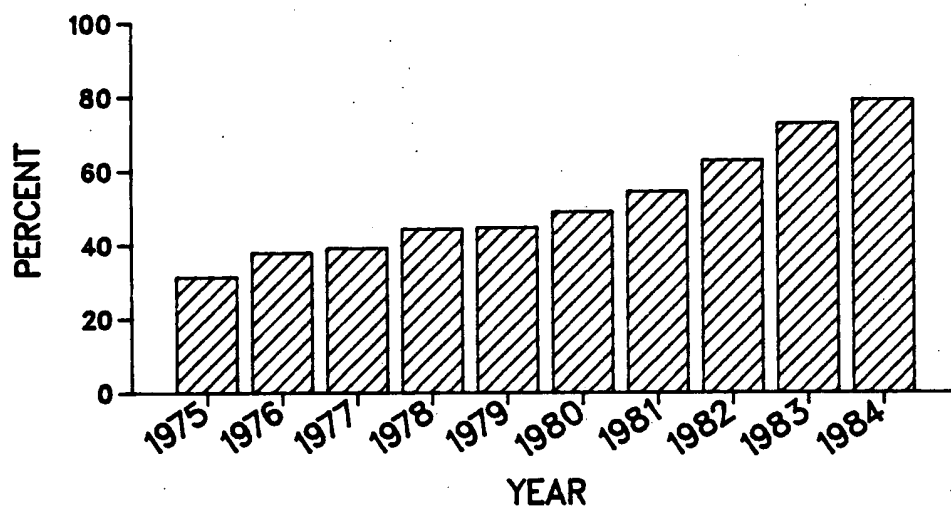
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FIGURE 13. PHILIPPINE FOREIGN DEBT
(BILLIONS OF US DOLLARS)

SCHEDULED PAYMENTS



DEBT AS A PERCENT OF GNP



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FIGURE 14. PHILIPPINE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

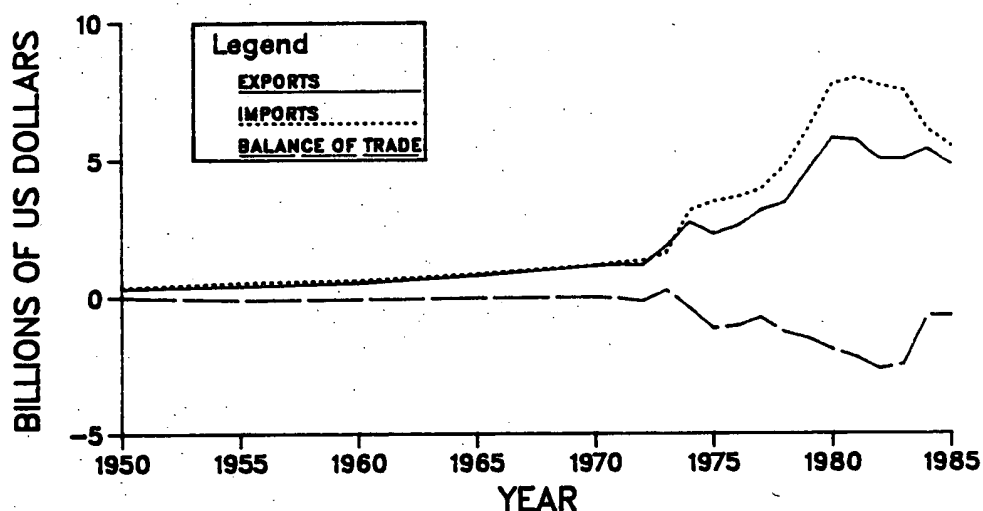
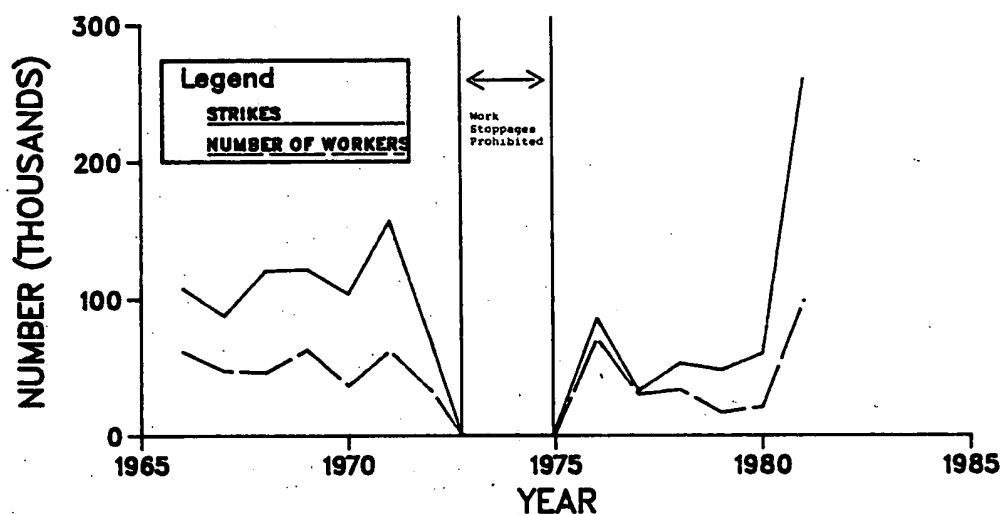


FIGURE 15. NUMBER OF STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1966-81



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have suffered from past inflation. Actual wages have grown slowly compared to either the legislated minimum wage or the rise in prices (figure 16)

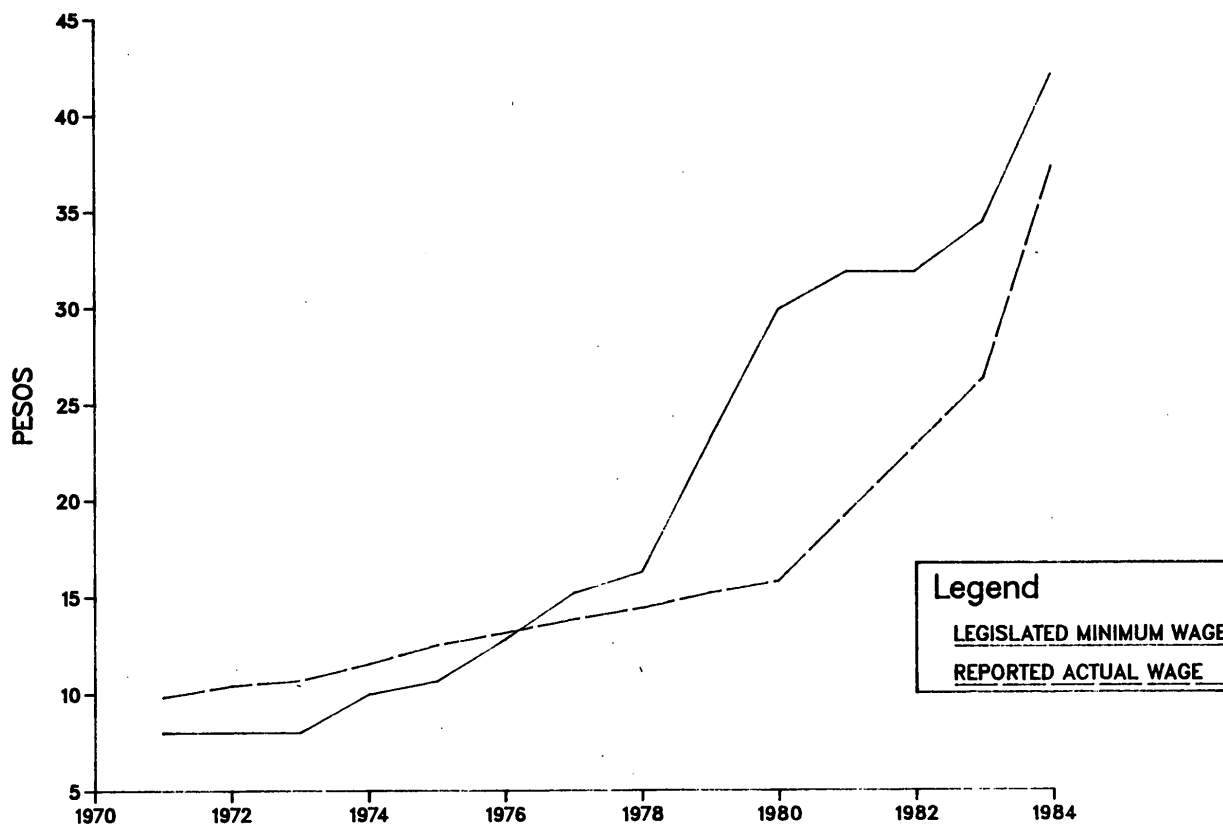
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Problems with a low standard of living are not confined to laborers. Published data, though limited, indicate a small wealthy segment of society and large number of poor. By most accounts, over half of the population lives in poverty (figure 17, table B-9). Real per capita personal consumption has shown modest growth, suggesting that the average Filipino is only a little better off now than 20 years ago (figure 18, table B-10).

The agricultural sector, which accounts for a major portion of the Philippine economy, is suffering from a decline in output (figure 19, table B-11). The total area harvested has been roughly constant since the mid-1970s. While the tonnage harvested grew in the 1970s, it has since leveled out and actually declined in 1983. Because agriculture employs roughly half of the work force, a sustained economic recovery will require major improvements in this area.

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FIGURE 16. WAGES FOR UNSKILLED WORKERS IN
METROPOLITAN MANILA, 1971-84

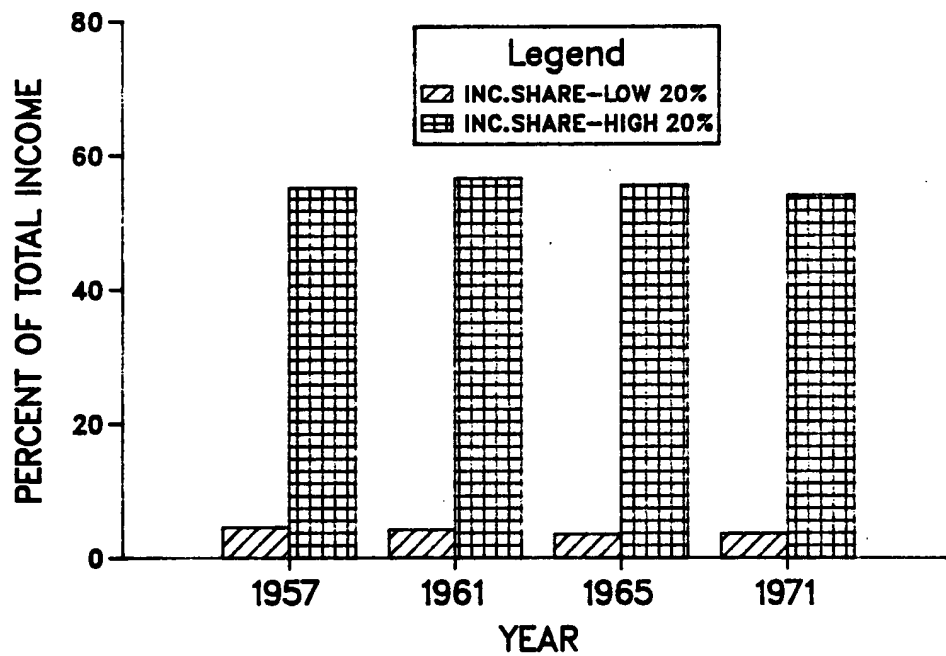


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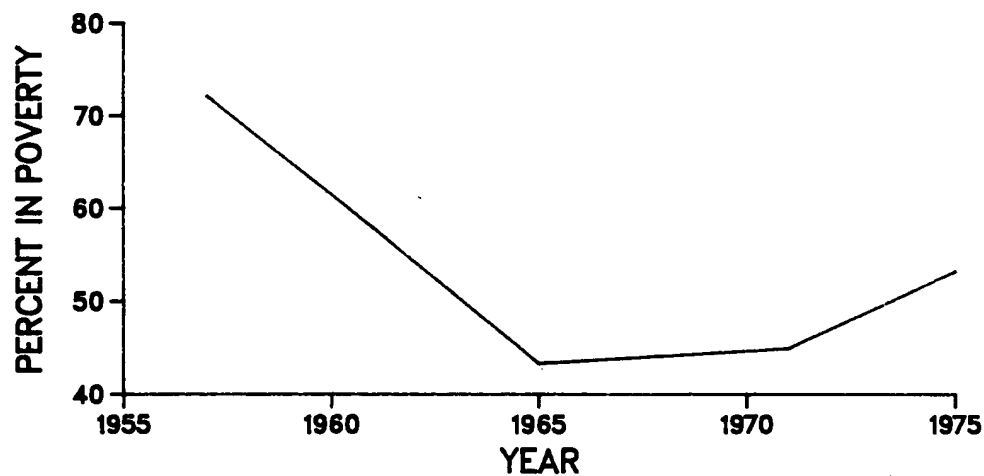
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FIGURE 17. DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN
THE PHILIPPINES

SHARES OF NATIONAL INCOME, BY FAMILIES

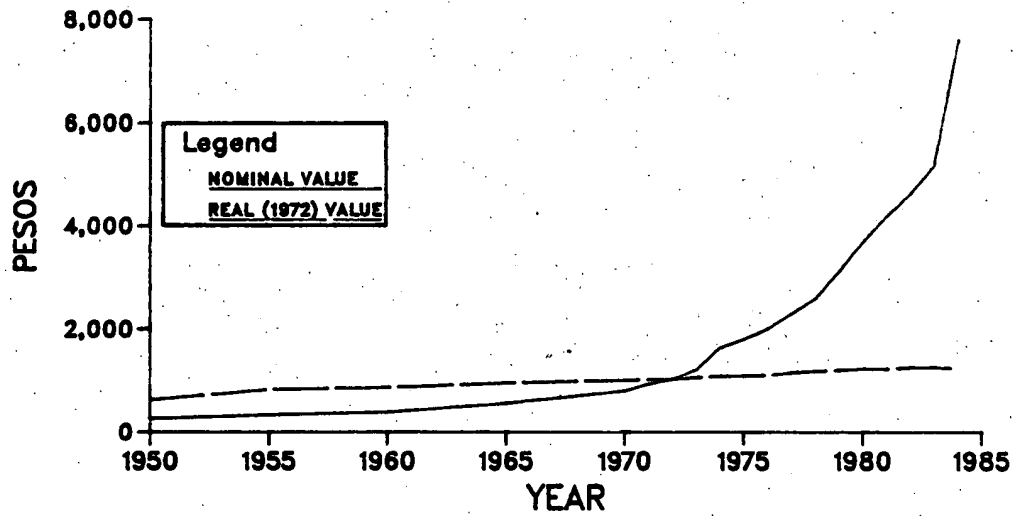
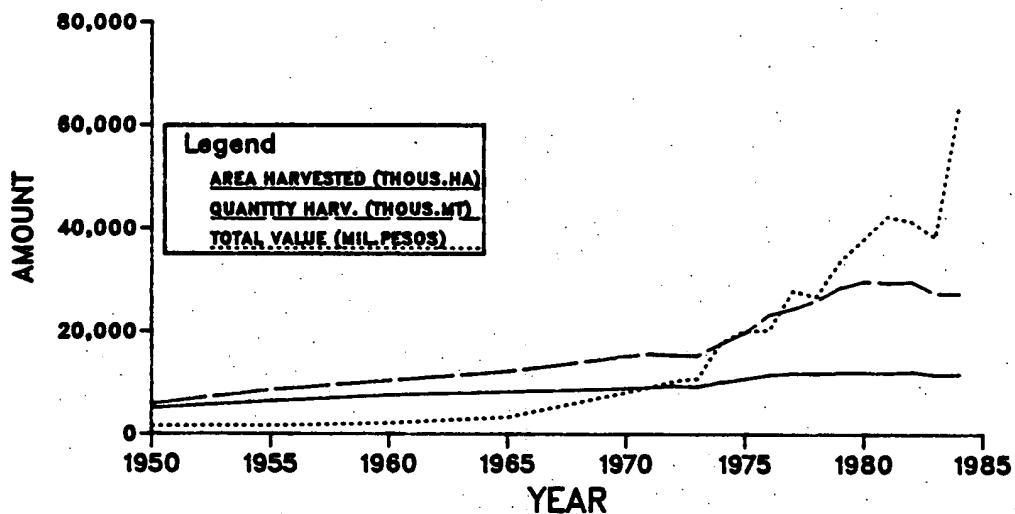


POVERTY RATE, BY FAMILIES



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FIGURE 18. PHILIPPINE PERSONAL CONSUMPTION
EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA, 1950-84FIGURE 19. AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN THE PHILIPPINES,
1950-84

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IV. INDICATORS OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

The Instability and Insurgency Center (IIC) has published a set of indicators of political instability on a quarterly basis since 1983 for selected countries, including the Philippines.¹ The indicators are a compilation of analysts' subjective assessments of the conditions in each country. Each analyst rates the level of concern over social conditions, the economy, the military, and various political and external threats to the current regime. In addition, the overall outlook for each country is assessed over both the next six months and the next two years. The instability indicators for the Philippines are examined below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA

The instability indicator data base consists of analysts' subjective assessments of a number of factors which could influence political stability. The Instability and

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Insurgency Center has compiled these data since early 1983, although the list of variables and the countries examined have expanded since that time. The indicators fall into six broad categories:

- Social Change/Conflict: labor or religious unrest which undermines the current regime's ability to rule effectively.
- Economic Factors: various aspects of the country's economic performance.
- Opposition Activities: the opposition's ability to mobilize effective anti-regime activity.
- Military: dissatisfaction within the military, rumors of coup plotting, and other military factors which might contribute to instability.
- External Factors: support for either the government or the opposition by another country that might affect stability.
- Regime Capabilities/Actions: aspects of the current regime that could contribute to instability.

Several specific indicators were developed within each of these categories (table 1). For each indicator, analysts rated the level of concern as being either insignificant, low, moderate, substantial, or serious. These categories were converted to a five point scale for the data analysis presented in this paper. In addition to ratings for the specific variables, analysts expressed

TABLE 1. THE INSTABILITY INDICATORS

CATEGORY	SPECIFIC INDICATORS
Social Change/Conflict	Ethnic/religious discontent. Demonstrations, riots, strikes.
Economic Factors	General deterioration. Decreased access to foreign funds. Capital flight. Unpopular changes in taxes, subsidies or price controls. Food/energy shortages. Inflation.
Opposition Activities	Organizational capabilities. Opposition conspiracy/planning. Terrorism and sabotage. Insurgent armed attacks. Public support.
Military Attitudes/Activities	Assault on or threat to corporate military interests/dignity. Discontent over career loss, pay or benefits. Discontent over government actions/policies. Report/rumors of coup plotting.
External Factors	External support for government. External support for opposition. Threat of military conflict.
Regime Actions/Capabilities	Repression/brutality. Security capabilities. Political disunity/loss of confidence. Loss of legitimacy.

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their level of concern for each of the six categories as a whole.

To provide an overall assessment of conditions in each country, analysts were asked to judge the outlook for the regime over the next six months and over the next two years. These two variables were recorded using the same five categories. Unfortunately, these overall outlooks were not recorded before the first quarter of 1984, limiting the amount of data available for analysis.

UTILITY OF THE INDICATOR SYSTEM

Comparing recent events in the Philippines to the subjective indicators demonstrates the difficulty in projecting or assessing political change. The individual indicators painted a generally favorable picture for the continuity of the Marcos regime. There was "substantial concern," though, for the six-month and two-year outlooks, suggesting that analysts were uneasy about the prospects for stability but had difficulty equating this concern with specific indicators. A weakness of the indicator system is that it does not permit analysts to attach a level of importance to specific indicators.

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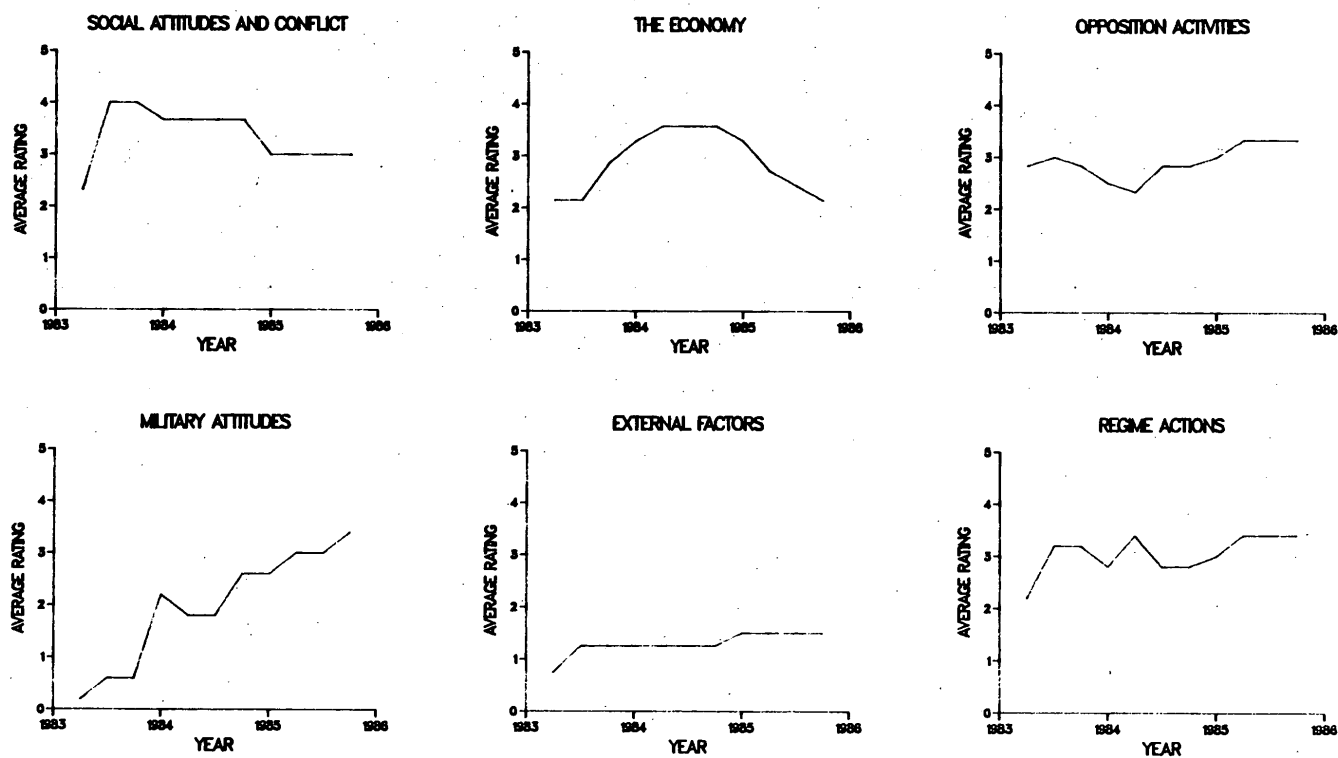
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The individual indicators showed only moderate to no concern for all but four categories in the fourth quarter of 1985. The four categories exhibiting serious concern were insurgent armed attacks, public support for the opposition, discontent among the military over government policies, and the loss of legitimacy by the regime. In retrospect, it is clear that these few factors were decisive in the change of government. Were it not for the combination of highly publicized and widespread fraud in the Presidential election, popular support for Aquino, and the backing of the military at the crucial moment, the change of government might not have occurred.

The utility of these subjective indicators is limited by the difficulty in isolating the key factors for each country and weighting them appropriately. The overall impression for the Philippines is that concern was moderate, but not high (figure 20, table C-1). Yet the few factors cited above, along with the Church's role, proved to be of great importance in Aquino's rise to power. Although these factors were recognized, their importance within the indicator system was not evident.

Problems in applying the indicators are compounded by the natural tendency of analysts to hedge their bets and

FIGURE 20. INSTABILITY INDICATORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES



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express moderate concern most of the time. Statistical analysis of the indicator data as a whole suggests that this tendency has increased over time.² To improve the precision of these indicators, methods for identifying the most important issues should be explored. Furthermore, analysts must be encouraged to express varying levels for these indicators, rather than gravitating towards the middle.

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VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Philippines will witness substantial population growth by the end of the century, due mainly to a higher birth rate in the post-war era. If current growth continues unabated, the rise in the size of the work force will far exceed the economy's capacity to absorb new workers. For a country with high unemployment already, this problem could prove insurmountable.

The beleaguered economy presents an enormous challenge for President Aquino. Problems include a continued rise in prices, extensive foreign debt, an unfavorable balance of payments, stagnation in the agricultural sector, and a grossly uneven distribution of wealth. Bold action is required if Aquino intends to make more than minor improvements in the economy.

A set of subjective indicators, used to assess instability in several countries, correctly identified some of the key factors in the recent change of government. However, the indicator system needs a method for attaching greater importance to these specific factors. The overall impression given by the indicators in late 1985 was that Marcos would remain in power, although these indicators

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raised serious concern about the government's loss of legitimacy and the popular support for the opposition.

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The social and economic indicators discussed in this paper should serve as a starting point for a more comprehensive indicator system. Although the choice of indicators will be constrained by the availability of reliable data, primary consideration should be given to the relative importance of different factors influencing social change.

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Finally, subjective assessments, such as the instability indicators examined here, provide a different perspective on developments in a country. By compiling and examining data from all of these sources, a clearer picture of the direction of the country should emerge.

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APPENDIX A:
TABULAR INFORMATION ON SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC ISSUES

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**TABLE A-1. PHILIPPINE POPULATION: TOTAL POPULATION
AND BREAKDOWN BY SEX, 1960-2000**

YEAR	POPULATION	MALES	FEMALES
1960	27,088	13,789	13,570
1965	32,298	16,180	16,118
1970	38,652	18,329	18,522
1975	44,446	22,285	22,161
1980	50,866	25,478	25,388
1981	52,258	26,166	26,092
1982	53,693	26,875	26,818
1983	55,179	27,614	27,565
1984	56,710	28,376	28,333
1985	58,278	29,158	29,120
1986	59,884	29,959	29,926
1987	61,525	30,776	30,748
1988	63,199	31,611	31,588
1989	64,907	32,463	32,444
1990	66,646	33,330	33,317
1995	75,779	37,884	37,895
2000	85,527	42,747	42,780

SOURCE: Efren Yambot, Philippine Almanac and Handbook of Facts, 1977, Philippine Almanac Printers, Inc., p. 3.

TABLE A-2. PHILIPPINE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1960-2000

YEAR	AGE GROUP												ABOVE 60
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	
1960	4,618	4,413	3,470	2,842	2,483	1,973	1,572	1,443	1,110	1,043	717	493	1,166
1965	5,407	4,982	3,941	3,299	2,951	2,429	1,932	1,691	1,289	1,178	894	680	1,547
1970	6,115	5,443	4,330	3,701	3,389	2,894	2,298	1,915	1,447	1,288	1,079	932	2,022
1975	7,192	6,408	5,621	5,007	4,174	3,287	2,712	2,328	1,935	1,517	1,213	1,030	2,023
1980	8,022	7,004	6,343	5,564	4,921	4,062	3,179	2,623	2,248	1,860	1,445	1,135	2,460
1981	8,257	7,120	6,480	5,696	5,037	4,216	3,310	2,694	2,302	1,924	1,506	1,168	2,547
1982	8,495	7,257	6,610	5,839	5,141	4,368	3,456	2,772	2,355	1,987	1,572	1,207	2,635
1983	8,732	7,418	6,733	5,989	5,243	4,518	3,613	2,860	2,410	2,048	1,640	1,251	2,723
1984	8,967	7,609	6,847	6,139	5,351	4,661	3,775	2,862	2,470	2,107	1,708	1,301	2,816
1985	9,197	7,843	6,940	6,284	5,471	4,793	3,935	3,078	2,536	2,164	1,774	1,355	2,910
1986	9,423	8,079	7,056	6,421	5,604	4,912	4,192	3,210	2,609	2,219	1,839	1,414	3,008
1987	9,643	8,319	7,193	6,550	5,748	5,019	4,247	3,357	2,687	2,272	1,900	1,477	3,114
1988	9,858	8,557	7,354	6,673	5,898	5,122	4,397	3,514	2,775	2,327	1,959	1,542	3,222
1989	10,068	8,794	7,554	6,787	6,047	5,229	4,538	3,674	2,876	2,386	2,016	1,607	3,339
1990	10,275	9,027	7,778	6,880	6,192	5,348	4,669	3,832	2,990	2,451	2,072	1,671	3,459
1995	11,230	10,117	8,960	7,717	6,786	6,064	5,220	4,560	3,735	2,899	2,354	1,957	4,182
2000	12,053	11,085	10,050	8,897	7,621	6,656	5,931	5,108	4,455	3,630	2,791	2,230	5,021

SOURCES: Pulse Research Group, Pulse Factbook, 1986, Consumer Pulse, Inc., p. 106.

Efren Yambot, Philippine Almanac and Handbook of Facts, 1977, Philippine Almanac Printers, Inc., p. 3.

TABLE A-3. POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND MATERNAL DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1920-83

YEAR	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS	DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR	MATERNAL DEATHS ¹
1920	10,445,300	315,195	200,690		
1925	11,665,500	387,568	206,454		
1930	13,094,100	429,245	252,988	58,204	3,331
1935	14,731,300	461,410	257,181	70,793	3,230
1940	16,459,900	535,117	273,480	72,647	3,397
1946	18,434,400	533,283	278,546	66,902	
1950	20,315,800	642,472	226,505	65,278	2,406
1955	23,757,600	734,761	219,798	61,958	2,339
1960	27,410,000	810,904	212,688	59,301	1,981
1961	28,313,000	782,857	213,587	56,663	2,023
1962	29,257,000	832,204	213,439	56,365	1,944
1963	30,241,000	851,459	215,743	56,700	1,783
1964	31,270,000	880,871	214,904	54,174	1,031
1965	32,345,000	871,715	241,305	59,733	1,757
1966	33,477,000	908,826	240,865	59,810	1,829
1967	34,656,000	911,872	241,548	59,448	1,822
1968	35,883,000	961,646	253,841	62,994	1,979
1969	37,158,000	1,015,784	255,785	65,142	2,047
1970	36,849,000	1,008,504	248,251	59,774	1,950
1971	37,959,000	963,749	250,139	59,730	1,261
1972	39,040,100	968,385	285,761	65,719	1,379
1973	40,219,000	1,049,290	283,475	67,881	1,488
1974	41,297,000	1,081,073	283,975	63,491	-
1975	42,071,000	1,223,837	271,136	65,263	-
1976	43,338,000	1,314,860	299,861	74,792	-
1977	44,417,000	1,344,836	308,904	76,330	-
1978	45,498,000	1,387,588	297,034	73,640	1,526
1979	46,592,000	1,429,814	306,427	71,772	1,430
1980	48,098,000	1,456,860	298,006	65,700	1,457
1981	49,526,000	1,461,204	301,117	64,415	1,315
1982	50,740,000	1,474,491	308,758	61,665	1,327
1983	51,994,000	1,311,417	301,676	-	1,049

SOURCES: Efren Yambot, Philippine Almanac and Handbook of Facts, 1977, Philippine Almanac Printers, Inc., p. 22.

Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Yearbook, 1985, National Census and Statistics Office, p. 267.

¹Maternal deaths for 1978 to 1983 are imputed values.

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**TABLE A-4. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES BY TYPE OF CEREMONY
IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1977-82**

YEAR	TYPE OF CEREMONY	
	RELIGIOUS	CIVIL
1977	222,505	101,938
1978	233,792	106,269
1979	249,018	111,834
1980	239,196	114,869
1981	231,132	118,502
1982	228,482	123,277

SOURCE: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Yearbook, 1985, National Census and Statistics Office, p. 190.

**TABLE A-5. PERCENT OF POPULATION IN THE PHILIPPINES
WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF EDUCATION, 1980-87**

YEAR	LEVEL OF EDUCATION		
	ELEMENTARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1980	90.0	58.0	14.9
1981	90.7	57.7	15.1
1982	91.4	59.2	15.3
1983	92.1	62.6	15.6
1987	95.0	80.1	17.4

SOURCE: Republic of the Philippines, Five-Year Philippine Development Plan, 1983-1987, 1982, National Economic and Development Authority, p. 105.

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**TABLE A-6. CULTURE AND SPORTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE
NATIONAL BUDGET IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1952-84**

YEAR	PERCENT OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
1952	34.94
1953	34.92
1954	33.17
1955	30.78
1956	29.68
1957	31.53
1958	26.95
1959	25.18
1960	27.50
1961	28.08
1962	29.59
1963	29.27
1964	25.72
1965	26.41
1966	29.77
1967	31.16
1968	30.26
1969	26.86
1970	24.97
1971	27.03
1972	26.23
1973	16.33
1974	17.18
1975	11.33
1976	7.51
1977	7.45
1978	11.14
1979	10.70
1980	9.01
1981	7.61
1982	7.68
1983	8.85
1984	10.50

SOURCE: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, p. 501.

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TABLE A-7. TOURISM IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1962-84

YEAR	NUMBER OF VISITOR ARRIVALS
1962	62,364
1968	112,713
1969	123,268
1970	144,071
1971	144,321
1972	166,431
1973	242,800
1974	410,138
1975	502,211
1976	615,159
1977	730,123
1978	859,396
1979	966,873
1980	1,008,159
1981	938,953
1982	890,807
1983	860,550
1984	816,712

SOURCES: Efren Yambot, Philippine Almanac and Handbook of Facts, 1977, Philippine Almanac Printers, Inc., p. 273.

Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Yearbook, 1985, National Census and Statistics Office, p. 725.

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APPENDIX B:
TABULAR INFORMATION ON THE ECONOMY

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TABLE B-1. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN THE PHILIPPINES,
1946-84

YEAR	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (MILLIONS OF PESOS, CURRENT PRICES)	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (CONSTANT 1972 PRICES)
1946	4,636	8,830
1947	5,699	12,072
1948	6,197	14,023
1949	6,517	14,907
1950	6,948	16,341
1951	7,708	17,989
1952	8,111	19,337
1953	8,510	20,691
1954	8,828	22,278
1955	9,404	23,709
1956	10,287	25,577
1957	11,232	26,928
1958	11,905	27,997
1959	12,943	29,746
1960	13,833	30,151
1961	15,161	32,242
1962	17,030	34,019
1963	19,793	36,383
1964	21,383	37,627
1965	23,382	39,520
1966	25,745	41,240
1967	28,734	43,224
1968	31,791	45,540
1969	35,012	47,967
1970	41,751	50,035
1971	49,599	52,921
1972	55,526	55,526
1973	71,616	60,881
1974	99,631	64,739
1975	114,072	68,530
1976	132,712	72,718
1977	154,280	77,789
1978	178,067	83,070
1979	220,957	88,736
1980	265,008	92,629
1981	303,644	96,041
1982	335,423	97,539
1983	379,170	98,767
1984	537,363	93,519

SOURCES: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, pp. 198-201.

Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1985, p. 166-167.

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**TABLE B-2. PHILIPPINE CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (CPI),
1970-85**

YEAR	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	CLOTHING	HOUSING
1970	34.6	33.4	32.1	30.2
1971	39.8	40.1	35.3	36.8
1972	46.4	48.1	42.4	44.4
1973	53.9	55.4	48.6	57.0
1974	72.5	74.5	72.5	68.2
1975	77.5	78.5	79.5	71.0
1976	85.0	86.0	83.0	80.5
1977	93.0	94.0	91.3	90.9
1978	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1979	117.5	115.6	117.9	118.3
1980	138.9	132.9	144.2	137.4
1981	157.1	149.8	162.0	154.7
1982	173.2	162.5	178.2	180.5
1983	190.5	176.5	194.5	200.3
1984	286.4	271.4	303.7	266.6
1985	351.3	330.4	386.4	332.4

SOURCES: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, pp. 156-157.

Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1985, p. 136.

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TABLE B-3. ACQUISITION OF NEW CAPITAL IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1955-84

YEAR	NEW CAPITAL (MILLIONS OF PESOS)	NET INCREASE (MILLIONS OF PESOS)
1955	18.4	2.6
1960	103.8	88.4
1965	198.4	162.5
1970	461.2	449.2
1971	525.1	499.1
1972	544.2	457.8
1973	744.8	680.3
1974	1,622.3	1,597.5
1975	1,448.0	1,310.8
1976	1,695.6	1,638.7
1977	1,028.6	981.0
1978	1,942.7	1,763.3
1979	2,375.9	2,234.9
1980	3,776.4	3,741.4
1981	5,966.8	5,634.3
1982	4,087.3	3,988.9
1983	3,789.1	3,041.6
1984	2,428.8	2,039.0

SOURCE: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, p. 392.

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**TABLE B-6. STRIKES AND WORKERS INVOLVED IN
THE PHILIPPINES, 1966-81**

YEAR¹	NUMBER OF STRIKES	NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED
1966	108	61,496
1967	88	47,524
1968	121	46,445
1969	122	62,803
1970	104	36,852
1971	157	62,138
1972	69	33,369
1975	5	1,760
1976	86	70,929
1977	33	30,183
1978	53	33,731
1979	48	16,728
1980	60	20,902
1981	260	98,585

¹1972, 1975 are partial years, 1973, 1974 missing due to a prohibition on work stoppages under martial law.

SOURCE: R. J. May and Francisco Nemenzo (eds.), The Philippines After Marcos, St. Martins Press, New York, 1985, p. 99.

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**TABLE B-7. STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE IN THE
PHILIPPINES, 1965-84**

YEAR¹	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE²	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE²	
1965	53.1	6.2	
1966	55.1	7.0	
1967	54.7	7.7	
1968	49.6	7.9	
1969	52.0	6.7	
1970	52.0	7.7	
1971	50.2	5.3	
1972	48.4	5.4	
1973	50.4	4.8	
1974	49.7	3.2	
1975	51.0	4.2	
1976	60.5	5.2	
1977	58.2	4.5	
1978	62.5	4.1	
1979	61.4	4.0	
1980	59.8	5.0	
1981	61.7	5.3	
1982	60.1	6.0	
1983	64.1	5.4	
1984	64.2	6.2	

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¹1979-83 are projected values.

²SOURCES: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, p. 510.

Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1985, p. 472.

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**TABLE B-9. POVERTY AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH
IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1957-75**

YEAR	INCOME SHARE (PERCENT) FOR THE LOW 20 PERCENT	INCOME SHARE (PERCENT) FOR THE HIGH 20 PERCENT	POVERTY RATE (PERCENT)
1957	4.5	55.1	72.1
1961	4.2	56.5	57.9
1965	3.5	55.5	43.3
1971	3.6	54.0	44.9
1975	-	-	53.2

SOURCE: R. J. May and Francisco Nemenzo (eds.), The Philippines After Marcos, St. Martins Press, New York, 1985, p. 140.

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TABLE B-10. PHILIPPINE PER CAPITA PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURES, 1950-84

YEAR	NOMINAL (PESOS)	REAL (1972) (PESOS)
1950	266	623
1955	334	824
1960	391	863
1965	565	954
1970	802	1,007
1971	938	1,016
1972	1,026	1,026
1973	1,206	1,058
1974	1,634	1,081
1975	1,802	1,092
1976	2,005	1,103
1977	2,297	1,151
1978	2,590	1,179
1979	3,112	1,201
1980	3,684	1,227
1981	4,178	1,224
1982	4,617	1,251
1983	5,152	1,255
1984	7,586	1,238

SOURCES: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, pp. 210-211.

Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1985, pp. 188-189.

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TABLE B-11. AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT IN THE PHILIPPINES, 1950-84

YEAR	TOTAL OUTPUT (ALL CROPS)			PALAY (ROUGH RICE)	
	AREA HARVESTED (THOUSANDS OF HECTARES)	QUANTITY HARVESTED (THOUSANDS METRIC TONS)	VALUE IN MILLION PESOS	AREA (THOUSANDS OF HECTARES)	MEAN YIELD (MT/HA)
1950	5,075	5,888.8	1,497.9	2,214.0	1.177
1955	6,431	8,632.8	1,559.5	2,655.5	1.206
1960	7,594	10,411.2	2,045.9	3,306.5	1.131
1965	8,252	12,242.8	3,278.4	3,199.7	1.248
1970	8,946	15,200.5	8,099.7	3,113.4	1.681
1971	9,180	15,621.4	9,143.8	3,195.8	1.746
1972	9,468	15,421.2	10,341.8	3,332.3	1.598
1973	9,295	15,309.1	10,806.5	3,194.2	1.443
1974	10,208	17,711.2	17,844.2	3,527.8	1.656
1975	10,853	19,807.4	20,147.5	3,632.5	1.627
1976	11,633	23,329.4	20,207.8	3,674.0	1.750
1977	11,937	24,506.5	27,898.7	3,641.4	1.851
1978	11,892	26,095.9	26,823.7	3,601.7	1.999
1979	12,061	28,597.7	33,758.3	3,560.7	2.110
1980	12,133	29,809.0	37,992.1	3,636.8	2.154
1981	11,960	29,507.9	42,368.1	3,459.1	2.233
1982	12,216	29,709.3	41,335.1	3,442.8	2.360
1983	11,639	27,460.1	38,217.0	3,239.6	2.386
1984	11,749	27,449.9	63,760.2	3,140.7	2,497

SOURCE: Republic of the Philippines, Philippine Statistical Yearbook, 1984, National Economic and Development Authority, 1985, pp. 314-315.

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APPENDIX C:
TABULAR INFORMATION ON INDICATORS OF
POLITICAL INSTABILITY

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TABLE C-1. INSTABILITY INDICATORS FOR THE PHILIPPINES¹

FACTOR	1983 ²			1984 ²				1985 ²			
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SOCIAL CHANGE/CONFLICT	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
ETHNIC/RELIGIOUS DISCONTENT	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DEMONSTRATIONS RIOTS, STRIKES	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
ECONOMIC FACTORS	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3
GENERAL ECONOMIC DETERIORATION	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3
DECREASED ACCESS TO FOREIGN FUNDS	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
CAPITAL FLIGHT	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNPOPULAR CHANGES	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	3
FOOD/ENERGY SHORTAGES	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
INFLATION	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	1	1	1
OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
ORGANIZATIONAL CAPABILITIES	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
OPPOSITION PLANNING	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TERRORISM AND SABOTAGE	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
INSURGENT ARMED ATTACKS	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
PUBLIC SUPPORT	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
MILITARY ATTITUDES/ACTIVITIES	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
THREAT TO MILITARY INTERESTS	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
DISCONTENT OVER CAREER	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DISCONTENT OVER GOVERNMENT POLICY	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5
REPORTS OF COUP PLOTTING	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
EXTERNAL FACTORS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EXTERNAL SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
EXTERNAL SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
THREAT OF MILITARY CONFLICT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
REGIME ACTIVITIES/CAPABILITIES	3	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
REPRESSION AND BRUTALITY	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
SECURITY CAPABILITIES	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
POLITICAL DISUNITY	1	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
LOSS OF LEGITIMACY	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
SIX-MONTH OUTLOOK	0	0	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
TWO-YEAR OUTLOOK	0	0	0	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4

¹0=missing value, 1=insignificant concern, 2=low concern, 3=moderate concern, 4=substantial concern, 5=serious concern.

²I, II, III, IV indicate quarters of years.

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